

Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1824.

[NO. 11.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

NEW GOODS, for CASH.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of

Smith & Carson,

respectfully inform the public, that they will receive from the 1st to the 15th of this month, a general assortment of

Fancy and Seasonable Goods, which they will sell low for cash or produce only.

It is expected one of us will be a considerable part of the year in the markets of New-York, Philadelphia or Charleston: by this means we expect to be constantly supplied with a general assortment of new and seasonable goods, bought at the lowest cash prices.

Our stock of GROCERIES will be large and of the best quality.

WM. SMITH,
WM. CARSON.

Nov. 1, 1824.—5*

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a Line of PACKETS between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. every 10 days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, and Messrs. Stow & Whitaker, of Wilmington, at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers, he trusts to meet with encouragement.

Philadelphia, with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, jun.

Commission Merchant,

No. 23, North Front-st. Philadelphia.
September 30, 1824.—3t14

A. WHEELER,
Coach, Sign, House & Ornamental
PAINTER,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-gilt.

Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1t1

Edward M. Bronson,
Sheet Iron, Brass, Copper, and Tin
Ware Manufacturer,

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and customers, for the liberal encouragement which he has received in his line of business, and solicits a continuance of their favor; more particularly at this season of the year, when a strong opposition blows a heavy gale from our northern brethren. I have a good assortment of Tin Ware on hand at this time, consisting of the following articles, viz.—Cups, Coffee Pots, Pans, Buckets, Lanthorns, Measures, Scales and Weights, Wash Bowls, Blow Horns, Candle Moulds, Batter Pans, of every description, Hearts, Diamonds, Scallops, &c. &c. have a few elegant Street Glass Lanthorns in all sizes; all of which I will sell on moderate terms for cash or produce; but no credit.

N. B. I have a few Notes and Accounts on hand, which may be taken up in the course of thirty days, and be a disappointment to Mr. Tom Collins.

I shall receive in a few days a considerable quantity of Tin Plate and Sheet Iron. A liberal price will be given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

RUNAWAYS.

AN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday last, without any just cause, two intelligent apprentice boys, John and Robert McLean. Their father, David McLean, lives near Concord, Cabarrus county, whether it is likely they will direct their course.

Any person who will furnish me with such information as will enable me to obtain said boys, or will lodge them in my jail, so that I can get them, shall be handsomely rewarded and all reasonable expenses paid.

I do also hereby forward their father, or any other person, from employing or harboring said boys, as they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

WM. RUDISILL.

State of North-Carolina.

NECKLBBG COUNTY.

Williams and Clinton, Esq.

Original Attachment.

Sterling Russel.

Returned levied on one negro man, the property of the defendant.

It is ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for three months in the *Catawba Journal*, for the defendant to appear at the February term of this court, in 1825, and there to comply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clerk.

3m21.—price adv. 5¢.

J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,
Wholesale Grocers,

HAY-STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

OFFER FOR SALE FOR CASH OR PRODUCE,

15 hhds. 25 SUGAR,

35 bbls. 10 Loaf do

65 bags Coffee, 20 bags Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,

20 hhds. Molasses,

25 bbls. N. E. Rum,

10 do Northern Gin,

5 do Malaga Wine, 200 kegs Cut Nails & Brads, assorted, 4d. to

30 tons Swedes Iron, assorted,

1500 do Hoop do

2000 do Sheet do

1000 do German Steel,

1350 do Blistered do

250 do Cast do

2500 Share Moulds,

1500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

700 do Sound Salt,

40 boxes No. 10 Cotton Cards,

10 do No. 6 Wool do

30 do 8 by 10 Window Glass,

100 reams Wrapping Paper,

25 do Writing Paper,

50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder,

3 do Shot, assorted,

2 do Bar Lead,

10 bbls. Tanners' Oil,

20 do 20 and half bbls. Mackerel,

8 crates Stone Jugs, assorted,

1500 lbs. Petre,

500 do Alum,

500 do Brimstone,

Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine;

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

Paints, Oil and Dye Stuffs.

ALSO,

A constant supply of

Cotton Machine Cards.

October 28, 1824.—8t13

FAYETTEVILLE.

Robert Jaffray & Co.

Have received their Fall Importation of

DRY GOODS,

direct from England and New-York. Their assortment includes almost every article needed in a country Store.

They invite all responsible dealers to come and buy on liberal terms of credit as given by any Importer in the United States.

Other houses in this town have imported so largely this season, that the amount of Goods here, at present, far exceeds that of any former time in our experience.

The stock of GROCERIES is equally extensive.

Country dealers, therefore, have many more advantages now, than heretofore, in this market.

Fayetteville, 25th Oct. 1824.—8t13

DRY GOODS.

166 Packages of DRY GOODS,

JUST received by the last arrivals, and are offered at Wholesale and Retail, at a small advance from cost.

ALSO,

25 cases Straw Bonnets,

100 nests Band Boxes,

5 trunks Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs,

Cotton and Wool Cards,

Wool Hats, &c. &c.

The above Goods are well selected for this market, and adapted to the season. Merchants from the country are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

E. LEWIS.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824.—6t11

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

David B. Crane & Co.

Have just received their fall importation of

Hardware and Cutlery,

direct from England.

Their present assortment consists of almost every article usually kept in a country store, and is much larger than usual; which they offer, at wholesale, to responsible country dealers, on a liberal credit.

Fayetteville, 28th Oct. 1824.—8t13

H. G. NELSON.

Has just received by the last arrivals from New-

York and Philadelphia,

One Hundred Packages

Boots and Shoes,

well selected for this market.

ALSO,

100 do. Pocket Books and Wallets,

20 do. Goat Skins,

15 do. coloured Morocco Skins,

12 do. Lining Skins,

50 reams Writing Paper,

10 casks Wool Hats, assorted,

20 doz. Morocco Hats,

40 boxes Muscatel Raisins, &c. &c.

The above are offered at wholesale, at a small advance from cost. Merchants from the country are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824.—6t11

YORKVILLE Book Bindery.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public

in general, that he carries on the Book-Binding, in all its various branches. Having supplied himself with the best of materials, he will execute work in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

N. B. All orders for Blank and Copy Books will be punctually attended to.

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Military Association.

THOSE persons interested in forming an

Independent Volunteer Company in this place,

are requested to meet at the Court-House, at

12 o'clock, on Saturday, the 18th December next.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clerk.

3m21.—price adv. 5¢.

Charlotte, N. C. November 30, 1824.

NEW GOODS.

By the Steam Boat Columbia,

NOW within twelve miles of Cheraw, on her passage up, will be received most of the following GOODS; the residue will be received in eight or ten days:

Dry Goods, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, Smith's Bellows, Androns, Shovels and Tongts, Bellows, Mill, Pitt, and Cross cut Saws, Wire and Hair Sifters, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales and Saddlery, Mackerel, Shad, Codfish, Mess and Prime Beef, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, Paints, Putty, Glass, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, bagging and scin Twine;

Leads, Patent and Buck Shot, Dupont's FF Powder, Iron and Steel, assorted sizes and qualities; Plough Moulds, Nixon's Patent Ploughs, superior to any other.

ALSO,

Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards,

Black and white Hats, from the best Manufacturers, and of the newest fashions;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Boots, Shoes, Leghorn & Straw Gypsy Bonnets, Fancy and common Chairs,

Northern Gin;

Cognac Brandy, Malaga Wine, Prime Northern Cheese,

No. 3 Mackerel, Hysop

North-Carolina Legislature

SENATE.

Thursday, Nov. 27.—On motion of Mr. M'Leary, a message was sent to the House of Commons, proposing to ballot immediately for a Colonel Commandant, Lieut. Colonel, and Major of Cavalry, attached to the 11th brigade of the militia, and nominating Miles J. Robinson for Colonel Commandant, James A. Means for Lt. Colonel, and W. N. Parks, for Major.

Received from the House of Commons a message proposing to ballot immediately for a Brig. General of the 10th brigade, and nominating Richard D. Speight M'Lean and Oliver Holland, for that appointment. Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. M'Leod,

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety of so altering the present Acts of Assembly, regulating the taking of depositions, as to compel the party taking depositions to file his interrogatories in the court in which the action may be pending, upon his giving due notice thereof to the other party; particularly when they are to be taken beyond the limits of the state, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Callaway, the committee on Internal Improvements were instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation of three hundred dollars, for the improvement of the great state road, between the town of Jeffersonton, in Ashe county, and the Tennessee line.

Mr. Wellborn presented the following resolution, which was read and referred to a committee of the whole House:

Resolved, That it is expedient to alter the present Supreme Court System, in such way as to divide the State into three Districts, and that the Supreme Court be held in each of the Districts, with the same powers as the present Supreme Court possesses.

Friday, Nov. 26.—Mr. Pearsall, from the balloting Committee for Brigadier General of the 10th brigade, reported that Richard D. Speight M'Lean was duly elected.

Saturday, Nov. 27.—Mr. Speight presented a bill, fixing the salary hereafter to be paid to the Civil Engineer, at 2,500 dollars per annum. This bill was read the first time, and a motion made by Mr. Wellborn to refer it to the committee on Internal Improvements; but was negatived. On motion of Mr. Speight, it was committed to a committee of the whole House, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. Seawell, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the bill to advance the administration of justice, &c. reported the same without amendment; which was thereupon made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Seawell, from the same committee, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate of the 23d inst. instructing them to inquire into the expediency of restricting the power of the Governor to grant pardons, &c. returned the same, and begged leave to be discharged from the further consideration thereof. Agreed to.

Monday, Nov. 29.—Mr. Speight offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of Internal Improvement be instructed to inquire into, and report to this House, what sums of money have been advanced to Hamilton Fulton, Civil Engineer of this State, as well on account of salary as contingent expenses, during the last year.

Mr. Montgomery moved to amend the same by striking out all after the word "House," and inserting the following: "what sums of money have been paid to the Civil Engineer by the state, as well as for salary as contingent expenses, since his employment." Which amendment was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, Mr. Wilson in the Chair, on the bill to advance the administration of justice in the Courts of Equity, and to establish a Court for that purpose, and the resolution relative to the Supreme Court; and, after some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

Tuesday, Nov. 30.—Mr. Brittian presented the petition of James Allen, of Buncombe county, on the subject of a turnpike road; and Mr. Carson, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Burke county, praying for an appropriation to complete a road therein mentioned. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Forney, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to appoint commissioners to superintend the laying off and improving that part of the great state road lying between Jeffersonton, in Ashe county, and the Tennessee line; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Barringer presented a bill to amend the act, establishing a college in the western part of the state.

A message from the House of Commons, stating that they have passed the following bills and resolution, and asking the concurrence of the Senate. A bill to repeal the act of 1822, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the County Courts of Cabarrus, Moore and Montgomery," and an act, entitled "An act to amend an act, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled 'An act for the better regulation of the County

Courts of Cabarrus, Moore and Montgomery, so far as relates to the county of Cabarrus;" and a resolution relative to the expected visit of Gen. La Fayette.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Nov. 25.—On motion, the bill to repeal the act encouraging Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures in this State, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Polk, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported favorably to the petition of John Rice.

Mr. Polk, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, made a report favorable to the petition of Mary Wilson, of Buncombe, and recommended the passage of a bill to divorce Mary Wilson, of Buncombe, from her husband Jas. Hawkins; which resolution was concurred in, and the bill read the first, second and third times, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Polk, from the same committee, reported favorably to the petition of Thornton P. Gwyn and David Dalton, of Stokes, recommending the passage of a bill authorizing them to erect certain Toll Gates; which was read the first time.

Friday, Nov. 26.—Mr. Graham presented the following resolution, which passed its first reading:

Whereas disease and death are scattered thro' many parts of this State, by the erection of dams and flooding of lands covered with vegetable matter; therefore,

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of compelling all persons who may hereafter erect dams, to cut and remove all vegetable matter off the lands intended to be flooded, anterior to the erection of such dams, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The bill to repeal the act of 1822, for the better regulation of the County Courts of Rowan, was read the first time.

Saturday, Nov. 27.—On motion of Mr. Alston, of Halifax, the committee of Finance were instructed to prepare and bring in a bill to change the mode of taxing pedlars, so as to compel them to take out license from the Comptroller for the whole state, instead of the present system; and, on the further motion of Mr. Alston, the same committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of lowering the tax on those who retail goods on the navigable streams in this state.

The balloting Committee for Cavalry officers of the 11th brigade, reported that Miles J. Robinson was elected Colonel, James A. Means, Lieutenant Colonel, and Wilson N. Parks, Major.

Monday, Nov. 29.—Mr. Jones of Warren, from the select committee to whom was referred the communication of the Governor, relative to the expected visit of Gen. La Fayette, reported that the committee had had the same under consideration, and directed him to report the following resolutions, and to recommend their adoption:

Resolved, unanimously, That the Governor be authorised and requested to make such arrangements for the reception of Gen. La Fayette, should he visit this State, as may comport with the dignity of the State, and the respect due to the illustrious guest of the nation; and that he assure the General of the deep and grateful sense entertained by the people of this State of the value and importance of his services in obtaining the independence they enjoy.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be authorised to draw on the Treasurer for the sums necessary to carry the preceding resolution into effect.

The report was concurred in, and the resolutions passed their first, second and third readings.

On motion of Mr. Bain,

Resolved, That the committee of Finance be instructed to inquire whether the monies charged in the Treasurer's account, as paid to Hamilton Fulton, State Engineer, for salary during the last year, were for his services as Engineer, or whether part, or what part of the same, was for services rendered anterior to 1823; and, further, that they inquire whether the sum paid Mr. Fulton the last year was for that year, or for what other purpose.

Tuesday, Nov. 30.—Mr. Swaim presented a bill to authorize the making a turnpike road from the Saluda Gap, in Buncombe county, by way of Smith's, Murrysville, Ashville and the Warm Springs, to the Tennessee line. Read the first time and passed.

Mr. Helme presented a letter from the Public Treasurer, exhibiting the amount of payment made the Civil Engineer, and the times of making the same; which was read and referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Wednesday, Dec. 1.—Mr. Stanly, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill to alter the mode of punishing the offence of maiming, and for other purposes, reported that it is inexpedient to pass said bill. The report was concurred in.

The Speaker laid before the House the memorial of the citizens of Fayetteville, on the subject of Internal Improvement. Referred to the committee on that subject.

Earthquake.—A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Quebec on the 27th ult. One house in the Lower Town appeared suddenly to descend two or three inches, and then settle down with a tremulous motion, and a general cracking of the beams and floors. In another house in the upper town, some ornaments on a chimney piece were thrown down and broken. The shock was momentary, and the motion is said to have been exactly similar to that which would be given to a body like the earth, by the filling up of a vacuum under it or at some distance on any side of it.

INTELLIGENCE.

FROM SMYRNA—*Direct.*

Smyrna newspapers have been received at Boston, of August 28, to September 11, and the following extract of a Smyrna letter of Sept. 19, ("first rate source.")

"The Dervish Pacha has been obliged to retreat after the battle of Salona, with the loss of all his army, and save himself with only 20 men. At Negropont, the Turks have been defeated—and all over Romelia the Greeks have been successful. A Military Academy has been established at Napoli de Romani, and Schools in all the principal cities. We have reports that some Turkish ships have again been burnt by the Greeks at Budram, where the combined Ottoman fleets are at an anchor.—P. S.—An order has just been received by the editors of this Gazette, from the French Ambassador at Constantinople, to suspend the publication, or to change its complexion—it being too liberal, the Porte complains."

From the Smyrna papers.

SMYRNA, Aug. 28.—An article under the head of Soala Nova, 19th Aug. gives the particulars of the late defeat of a division of the Turkish fleet by the Greeks, near the island of Samos.

The Turks were anchored between the island and the continent, in a safe position; and the Captain Pacha, on the approach of the Greek squadron, was induced, by the clamor of the Turkish sailors, contrary to his judgment, to order a division of his fleet to advance and attack the Helenes. The Mahometans bore down upon the enemy under full sail. The Greeks remained immovable in their position. Three fire-ships were sent to attack the frigate which led the Turkish division. The rigging caught and immediately the frigate ran for the main land, enveloped in flames. At this sight, the Turkish fleet took to flight, and the Greeks pursued—in the midst of the confusion, the explosion of the Turkish frigate was heard, and panic seized the hearts of the Mussulmans; some put to sea, others ran on shore, and the ships were burnt by their own crews. One vessel only, (a brig of Barbary) was captured by the Greeks. The Turks lost in this affair a frigate, a corvette, and two brigs—most of the people on board these vessels perished.

The Captain Pacha could not move from his position between Samos and the main without endangering the safety of the Ottoman army, which lay on the opposite coast.

This disaster has made a deep impression on the troops, and desertions are numerous.

SYRA, 20th Aug.—Letters from Alexandria state that the Pacha of Egypt, since the departure of the expedition, continues his preparations and recruitments for the army of the Morea.

We understand the Egyptian fleet has been dispersed by the North winds; some of the vessels have arrived at Macei, at Rhodes and, at Cyprus.

Sickness prevails on board the transports.

The Greek Admiral, with 60 sail, is proceeding to meet this formidable expedition.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 15.

Dreadful Accidents.—On Wednesday morning, 18th Oct. between nine and ten o'clock, part of the floor of Mr. Gough's factory in Manchester, suddenly gave way, and with a tremendous crash carried every thing with it until it reached the ground floor, by which accident, upwards of twenty persons, chiefly young women, employed as reelers, were killed, and several shockingly maimed and bruised. It would appear, from the nature of the accident, that the walls were not sufficiently strong to support the immense weight of iron and tiling; for by the vibration of the machinery employed in the factory, a part of the upper wall of the building was bulged out, by which means the iron that supported one of the arches of the fifth floor gave way, which caused that arch to fall upon the floor under it, which, in its turn, sunk under the weight, and thus proceeded through the different floors, destroying every thing in its frightful progress—machinery and persons, employed in its destructive range.

A fatal accident took place, about a fortnight ago, at Dowles iron-works, Glamorganshire, in consequence of the bursting of a steam-engine boiler, of 24 feet diameter. The top of the boiler, of not less than 5 tons weight, was blown to the height of about 70 feet, and fell upon the roof of the building, burying in its ruins all the workmen who were under, one of whom was killed on the spot, 7 have since died, and the recovery of 3 or 4 others is doubtful.

Colombia.—The Congress of Colombia closed their session on the 2d of August, having passed 64 laws and decrees. The Bogota Gazette speaks in terms of commendation of many of the members, both with regard to their talents and their principles. The whole number of both houses, we understand, is between 60 and 70, and might be expected to include

some individuals not well acquainted with the system of legislation.

One of the most important measures adopted during the last session, is the law intended to destroy entailments at such a future period as not to injure those who at present enjoy them. The property of Spaniards has, likewise, been confiscated in the Republic, after waiting 14 years, hoping the Spanish government would repeal a similar measure they had taken against Colombians owning property in Spain. Measures have also been taken to relieve the occupants of rented houses, lands, &c. from tedious and distressing law suits, in which thousands in all the provinces have been uselessly involved. And this will produce extensive advantages.

A Sinking Fund has been established, for the gradual extinction of the national debt: but the Colombian laments, we fear with too much reason, the want of adequate financial talent in the republic. With all the wealth of the country, and the revenues derived from their commerce, even at the present period of peace and prosperity, the actual receipts of the treasury are insufficient to meet the public salaries and private claims.

Messrs. Hislop and Rennie, Englishmen, have solicited the exclusive privilege of manufacturing paper, in Colombia, for 21 years, on certain conditions, and the government, as usual, have advertised for more advantageous terms, to be offered within forty days.

A company has been formed in England for the purpose of making purchases of crown lands and clergy reserved lands in Canada, and of giving encouragement and employment to emigrants for clearing the soil, building houses for the settlement of persons or families, and to advance capital in small sums at 6 per cent. withholding the title deeds till the principal and interest are refunded. The population of Upper Canada has doubled within the last fifteen years, and has received an annual accession of ten thousand emigrants. The Company, with an eye to these circumstances, contract for fifteen years to take possession of so much land in each year, as upon a valuation by commissioners, will amount to 20,000*l.*; but no limit is made to the quantity which may be taken. The capital amounts to 1,000,000*l.* to be raised in 10,000 shares of 100*l.* each, with power to increase the same hereafter. A royal charter is to be granted, and the Ministry agree to lend their Parliamentary assistance to procure an act of incorporation. We shall have powerful and hardy neighbors on our Northern frontier.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA U. S. GAZETTE.

INTERESTING TRIAL.

A friend mentioned to us the other day, that a trial of a very singular nature had just terminated in the court now sitting in Philadelphia—we did not attend the court, and will not consequently give any names.

It is stated that a young man, after having been several years in the employment of a Tallow Chandler, in this city, as a book-keeper, &c. concluded to commence business in that line on his own account; which he accordingly did with the concurrence and good wishes of his employer. Soon after the commencement of his business, or perhaps in the midst of arrangements, (we have not the particulars) he was taken ill and died in two or three days, without having sufficient strength to arrange his affairs. As the young man was without any relatives in the city, the Scotch Thistle Society, of which he was a member, undertook, as is customary in such cases, the direction of his funeral and the settlement of his effects; and to this end appointed two respectable and capable gentlemen to act in the name of the Society. These gentlemen, after the funeral, returned to the house and proceeded to take an "inventory of all he possessed to the last." In examining a very large chest, containing wearing apparel, they accidentally discovered under the till, a secret drawer, in which, on opening it, they found, to their utter astonishment, a sum of money, amounting, as we learn, to nearly ten thousand dollars. This discovery was soon made known; and the gentleman, in whose employ he had been for so many years, instituted a suit against the administrators for the sum of money so found, under the plea, that it must have been purloined from him, by the deceased, during the time of his service. It was proved by the defendants that the deceased had ever borne a good character—that no suspicion had ever been expressed by the employer—that the deceased was in the habit of loaning sums of money on interest, discounting notes, and purchasing lottery tickets, during the time of his clerkship.

The Jury, however, brought in a verdict in favor of the Plaintiff, the former employer, for six thousand dollars.

A good thing.—An old friend, who has lately been on a visit to the little Caucus State of Delaware, tells us that, while there, he had several hearty laughs at, and with the Caucus Coterie, one of the most sagacious of whom observed to him, and in a tone of great solemnity too, that "the People had jugged Mr. Crawford out of his election!" We should like to hear this man's notion's of a Republican government.—Nat. Journal.

CHARLOTTE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1824.

The electors of President and Vice President of the United States for this State, met in the Senate Chamber at Raleigh, on the 11th inst. for the purpose of giving in their votes. Montfort Stiles was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and Benjamin H. Covington, Secretary. The result is what every one expected. Gen. Jackson received the whole number of votes given in for President, and Col. Calhoun the whole number for Vice President. Mr. Jefferson Greene, of Warren county, was appointed to carry the return to Washington City.

Presidential Electors.—Electors in favor of Gen. Jackson, as President, and John C. Calhoun, as Vice-President, have been chosen by the legislature of South-Carolina, by large majorities. The vote for the former, was 132 to 25; for the latter, 147 to 9. The *National Intelligencer*, of Nov. 27, puts down South-Carolina, as one of the states, whose votes are in doubt, and states that they will be given either to Crawford or Jackson. The order in which he names the two candidates would seem to imply, that he thought Crawford's chance the best; if so, the above result shows how little reliance is to be placed on the means of information possessed by the *Intelligencer*. Messrs. Gales and Seaton have, at one time or another, claimed at least two-thirds of the states for Mr. Crawford; when, as all the electors chosen directly by the people, only those of *Virginia*, and one in *Maryland*, are favorable to that gentleman. Of all the candidates, he has the least claim to the title of "National."

Indiana.—The electoral votes of this state, contrary to the calculations of Mr. Clay's friends, have been given to Gen. Jackson. Of the three votes of *Illinois*, two are for Jackson, and one for Adams. From *Mississippi* we have only partial returns, which give Jackson a small majority over Adams. In *Alabama*, Jackson has succeeded by a large majority; and the votes of *Louisiana*, it is reported, have been given to him. Clay, therefore, can not come into the House, as of the western states he gets only two, Kentucky and Ohio. Jackson, Adams, and Crawford will be returned to the House, and in the order in which they are named; and we still adhere to the opinion, which we have repeatedly expressed, that there Mr. Adams' chance is decidedly the best.

Hutchins G. Burton, Esq. representative in Congress from Halifax District, has been elected Governor of South-Carolina, by a considerable majority.

Common Schools.—The importance of elementary schools, and the deplorable want of them in North-Carolina, seem to attract considerable attention in the legislature, as well as out of the state. We hail this as the harbinger of better things, and brighter prospects—but our hopes may be disappointed, as heretofore manifested, may die away, as heretofore with the appointment or report of a committee—we trust, however, that such will

the aid of a school fund. Let each county be divided into districts of say six miles square—let a school-house be erected in the centre of each district—and then let a sufficient tax be assessed upon each individual, according to his property, for the support of schools in the several districts, for a certain number of months in every year. Of the money raised in this way, each district should receive such a proportion as the number of its scholars would entitle it to. Provision should also be made, to secure moral and competent instructors; for on the character and qualifications of these, the future welfare and respectability of those committed to their charge mainly depend.

We know that the very name of a tax, no matter what its object may be, has been rendered odious to many, by the clamor of those who want offices, but do not deserve them; and we should not be surprised, therefore, if a tax for this purpose, should at first be unpopular. But we feel assured, that in a short time, no tax would be more cheerfully paid; and that it would be the last from which the people would wish to be relieved. As every individual is interested in the welfare of society, so every one is bound, both by duty and interest, to promote it; and in what way could he do it more effectually, than by contributing a portion of his means to the dissemination of useful and necessary knowledge among the people? Ignorance is the parent of vice; and vice not only disturbs the harmony of society, but renders insecure both life and property; every one, then, who has any thing at stake in society, may be justly called upon to promote the diffusion of knowledge, because it is the nurse of virtue. A tax, therefore, upon all, for the object above mentioned, is just and equitable, and ought not to excite a murmur. We are aware that these ideas are trite; but truth loses none of its value or importance by age or repetition.

We do not know that the plan we have suggested will be thought feasible; but we think a scheme something like it might be devised, which would answer the purpose contemplated, until an adequate fund can be obtained.

Capture of Pirates.—The U. S. schooner *Porpoise*, C. W. Skinner, commander, on the 22d October, captured a piratical schooner of one carriage gun, one new American cutter, and two other boats—only three men were taken with them, who were delivered up to the Governor of Matanzas for trial. On the 23d he captured another schooner; but the crew escaped, having deserted her on his approach, and fled to the woods. From the number of nautical instruments, sails, trunks, &c. &c. the pirate must have robbed several vessels; and the stains on the clothes and other articles on board, gave but too probable evidence that the unfortunate owners were murdered. About the same time, the Colombian private armed schooner *La Zama*, had an engagement with two piratical vessels, and after a severe conflict, succeeded in capturing one of them, and sinking the other. Fifteen of the crew of the captured vessel were found dead on the deck; and all in the vessel sank, went down with her. The Colombian had ten men killed. Thus justice once and a while overtakes these hardened, blood-thirsty wretches, and places them out of the reach of executive mercy.

We make the following extracts from the speech of Gov. Wilson to the legislature of South-Carolina. They relate to a subject of general interest, and will amply reward a perusal.

Among the many subjects of a general and local nature that will occupy your deliberations, there are none of such vital importance as the undigested state of our written and unwritten laws, and the present organization of our Judiciary system. It is a source of great gratification, to see the opinion gaining strength, that the rules of the common law are susceptible of a written form. It is impossible to write the law of every case that may occur, and no such Utopian project ever entered into the imagination of any one.

But to reduce the chaotic mass of what is now called the common law into some tangible form, which the citizen can grasp and comprehend, is a desideratum anxiously desired; and difficult as it may be, it is within the powers of human intellect. To this end, I would advise the appointment of three distinguished Jurists, allotted to each some specific part of the common law, to be written and submitted to the Judges for their approbation, and then to the legislature. Such an undertaking will require time and talents, and to obtain them, it will be necessary that a liberal salary should be given to those employed. The longer this subject remains a matter of speculation, the more difficult will be its execution. To place before the citizen the law, which is to be his rule of conduct, rather than have it buried beneath the unfathomable piles of folio, quarto and octavo, which now entomb it, would well comport with your wisdom, as the representatives of the people. None but professional men ever attempt to reach the fountain of the common law, and but very few of these ever arrive at the same source. The Judges themselves are often at variance, and in some cases the bench is equally divided in opinion. To expect the citizen of plain English education, to arrive at a knowledge of a law, which is to be sought through a thousand books, of black letter and Norman French, would be as idle, as it is

absurd, to require obedience to what he does not know. It is therefore matter of no surprise, that one of its rules should be, that an ignorance of the law should be no excuse for its violation. A rule borrowed, I presume, from the monster Sphinx, who destroyed every one that was unable to give a solution of her riddle. France, under the genius and energy of the great Napoleon, gave a written code to her citizens. When the monuments erected to the memory of this extraordinary man shall have crumbled into dust, when his military achievements shall be told like the fabulous actions of Theseus, his fame shall be immortalized by the Napoleon Code. If a nation that has existed for more than two thousand years, subject by turns to the government of tyrants, the priesthood, a limited monarchy and licentious populace, with all the various and conflicting rules arising out of the policy of each government, be enabled to educe symmetry from Chaos, light from darkness, and order from confusion, I can see no reason why a state like ours, where all are equal, a government in the possession of every political and civil rights at peace with all the world, united in sentiment, opinion and interest, should not succeed in a similar undertaking. I am well satisfied the work can be accomplished, and if it contain imperfections, as no doubt it must, it will yet be one of the most acceptable gifts to the people, which can emanate from your wisdom, and will endear your memory to the latest posterity. The Federal government have none but written laws; and although some inconvenience was at first felt, when it was adjudged that the common law was not of force in the United States' Courts, yet there are none at the present day, who do not rejoice that such a decision was made. And it would be better at the present moment, that an act should be passed, declaring the common law not of force, than to continue it longer as it now exists.

Maryland.—The official returns of the Maryland election show that Mr. Adams received **one hundred and nine** votes more than General JACKSON, and yet the latter has seven Electors and the former only three. What will those gentlemen who have pledged themselves to vote the sentiments of their constituents, say to this?

The votes were—

For Mr. Adams,	14,632
Gen. Jackson,	14,523
Mr. Crawford,	3,364
Mr. Clay,	695

Nat. Journal.

The following, from the New-Hampshire Gazette, a paper of at least equal authority with the N. H. Patriot, will show upon what foundation a vote from that state is claimed for Mr. Crawford by certain editors, who have avowed their determination "to get all the votes they can, and keep all they can get":—*Nat. Jour.*

New-Hampshire Electors.—Messrs. Bartlett, Badger, Quarles, Fiske, A. Parker, Keith, Burging, and White, are chosen Electors of President, &c. No opposition was made to any of the candidates, with the exception of the latter gentleman. A story having got abroad, a few days previous to the election, that Mr. White, if elected, would vote in favor of Mr. Crawford, caused some unpleasant sensations in the minds of Mr. Adams' friends, and, therefore, the Hon. Nahum Barker was brought forward in opposition. Mr. White, however, has succeeded in his election. This will probably account for some of the papers in the Crawford interest, placing one of the votes of this State in favor of Mr. C. We have been informed, that the story respecting Mr. White was without foundation, and that he will give his vote in favor of Mr. Adams, agreeably to the wishes of the Convention, and we may add, without fear of contradiction, to three-fourths of the citizens of the State.

The Salem Register of yesterday, confirms the above. In speaking of the subject, it says: "By a friend of Moses White, Esq. we are assured, that no vote of New-Hampshire is more sure for Mr. Adams, than that of Mr. White."

The Agricultural Board met on Thursday evening agreeably to appointment. A valuable original paper was read on the Cut-worm which makes great havoc in the corn crops on low, moist ground, in the Eastern section of the State, and also a considerable portion of the very interesting Geological Report of Professor Olmsted. The meeting adjourned to this (Friday) evening, when the remainder of the Professor's report will be read.

Raleigh Register.

Gen. La Fayette.—The Nation's Guest, with his Son and Secretary, the Committee of Arrangements, and Officers of the Cavalry Escort, from Baltimore, were met yesterday afternoon, at Rossburg, by a deputation from the city, and Captain Andrews' Dragoons; by whom he was escorted thence, to his lodgings at the Franklin House, in this city, to which place he was accompanied by J. H. Barney, S. G. Woodward, and S. L. Finley, Esqrs. of the Baltimore Committee, and Capt. Mulliken and Hollingsworth, Adjutant Willis, and Lieuts. Sterling, Howard, and Mathews, of the Baltimore Cavalry escort.—*Nat. Journal.*

While America is seeking in every manner to perpetuate the image and the virtues of Lafayette, it will be seen by the following extract from a Paris paper, that in his own native land, it is a punishable offence to strike a medal of him.

Yesterday, M. Caunoy, engraver, appeared before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, upon the charge of having, without authorization, struck a medal with the effigy of General Lafayette. The prisoner, in his defence, urged that its impression was not a medal, it being only of tin; moreover, that it was merely a proof, and intended for America. The affair was postponed a week for further hearing.—*N. Y. American.*

An Ingenious Escape.—A few days since a convict in the Massachusetts State prison, was directed to make a large sofa. He made it with a false bottom and stuffed it with some light materials. In the space formed between the top and lower bottom, he contrived to introduce his body, at the time when the waggoner came to take away the piece of furniture. He was a small man, and his weight was not sufficient to produce any suspicion in the mind of the driver. The sofa thus loaded, was accordingly stowed away in the baggage waggon, and our hero effected his escape in a manner that for some time eluded the detection of the officers.

Canal Revenue.—The amount of the toll received this season, says the Utica Sentinel, which appears on the books of the Collector in this town up to the 22d inst. is **two hundred and fifty thousand dollars**. As yet the Canal has not been materially impeded with ice, and there is every prospect of its continuing open into December. The toll on the Northern Canal this season will probably exceed **sixty thousand dollars**. The receipts from this time to the closing of navigation will not vary materially from ten hundred dollars per day. The aggregate toll on both Canals, may safely be put down for the year 1824, at 325,000 dollars.

Mr. Owen, of Lanark, one of the most distinguished reformers and philanthropists of the age, has arrived in this city, and has taken lodgings at Gadsby's Hotel.

Nat. Journal

Slander.—At the last Supreme Court, held at Salem, Mass. an action was bro't against the Hon. Benjamin Osgood, of Methuen, for slandering the character of Miss Sophia Bodwell, of the same place. The jury brought in a verdict of **one thousand four hundred dollars** damages, against the defendant.

Messieurs Smiths.—Every body knows that Smith is a very common name, but hardly any body would have thought of turning its commonness to account in such a queer and cruel way as a "gentleman" did, the other night, at one of the theatres. Entering the pit at half-price, and every seat occupied, he bawled out—"Mr. Smith's house is on fire!" In an instant, upwards of twenty Mr. Smiths rushed out of the pit, and the wicked wag, chuckling at the success of his stratagem, coolly took possession of one of their vacated seats.—*London Herald.*

From the Carolina Observer.
Mr. Editor: You informed us in your last Observer, that W. Alston introduced a resolution into the Legislature to abolish the Supreme Court. This is an extraordinary stretch of Legislative power.—To aim with huge two handed sway, a blow at this main pillar of our judiciary fabric, is cutting at our independence.—It is certainly pointing a vital stab at the security of our rights. If Mr. Alston's constituents are of the same opinion on this matter with our citizens in this part of the state, he is not doing their will.—Not a whisper, not a murmur, not a breath of discontent have I heard uttered against the Supreme Court in our section. Its decisions have been entirely satisfactory. On the contrary, it is regarded by them as the palladium of their safety: as the sacred repository of their lives, their liberty, and their property.

Nor will Mr. Alston's efforts vibrate with the sentiments of the people in cutting down the salaries. They know that great learning and talents, are necessary qualifications in the Supreme Court judges, and that in the language of the Constitution, "they should have adequate salaries during their continuance in office." But it seems that some men, with a little brief authority, are fond of playing their fantastic tricks. In the superfluity of their understanding, they discover oppressions that never existed; grievances that were never felt; imaginary ills that require legislative interference. If it be inconvenient for such men to make the attack on the Supreme Court; or if they can forego the honor of being conspicuous in the act; or of doing more for us than we wish them to undertake, we will thank them to let this branch of our judiciary polity alone. We know that with the means in their power, they cannot make our condition better, and there is much reason to apprehend they may make it worse. At present we are contented with our lot. And it is to be hoped the representation from this part of the state at least, will set their faces against this dangerous lust of innovation.

A PLAIN FARMER.

MARRIED.
On the 9th instant, by James Dougherty, Esq. Mr. MILLEN WORSHAM, to Miss MARY ANN STEPHENS, all of this county.

Conner's Estate.

Sale of Property, hiring of Negroes, and Rent of Lands.

ON Monday, the 3d day of January next, at the late residence of Henry Conner, sen. deceased, in Lincoln county, will be sold a number of Cattle, Horses and Hogs; a variety of farming implements and gear, wagons, &c.; household and kitchen furniture; a large quantity of Cotton, mostly in bales; Corn, and other grain; hay, fodder, &c. with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

About fifty negroes, many of them prime hands, will be hired until the 1st of January, 1826.

Also, number of excellent farms will be rented for the ensuing cropping season.

The sale, hiring, and renting, to continue from day to day until the same is completed.

A credit of twelve months will be allowed; other terms made known when the sale commences. Due attendance will be given by

JOHN F. BREVARD, & Adm'r.

DANL. M. FORNEY, & Adm'r.

Lincoln County, Dec. 1, 1824.—3t13

N. B. All those indebted to the said estate and who may still wish to make payment or renew their notes previous to their being brought into suit, will find their notes, after the above mentioned time, in the hands of Bartlett Shipp, Esq. who will have the necessary instructions how to proceed in the settlement of the same.

Public Sale.

WE shall expose to sale, at the dwelling house of widow Sarah Carson, five negroes, the property of part of the legatees of John Carson, deceased, to wit: one woman and four of her children—one boy, about 21 years of age; one mulatto girl, about 15 or 16 years of age; two younger girls. Twelve months credit will be given, and good security required. Sale to be on Saturday, the 1st day of January, 1825.

J. A. SAMPLE, & Adm'r.

J. CANON, & Adm'r.

December 7, 1824.—2t12

A long Farewell to Charlotte.

I WILL sell my House and Lots in this place, situated on the corner of Meeting street, a few rods east of the Jail. My terms are as follows:—payment made to my creditors to the amount of about \$200; the balance I will give a credit of two or three years. Any person desirous to purchase, will please call and view the premises. Possession can be given by the 1st day of March next.

A new frame, nearly finished, 18 by 20.

WM. H. WRISTON.

Charlotte, Dec. 6, 1824.—3t13

In Real Earnest.

I HAVE already requested those indebted to me to make payment; but very few have paid any attention to it. Those who have not, I would inform, that I intend starting to Charleston on the third day of January, (wind and weather permitting,) and should any fail to see me before that time, they may call on William Lucky, or some other officer; as I positively must have money, and shall be compelled to resort to the law as the only means of getting it. There are some who think they are not among the number, to whom notices of this kind are directed; but such may be mistaken.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, Dec. 11, 1824.—3t13

Lost,

BETWEEN Tuesday, the 16th of November, and Saturday, the 4th of December, **sixty-five dollars**, mostly in three dollar bills, on the State Bank—there was but a single one dollar bill among them. The money was wrapped in a small piece of a newspaper, and is supposed to have dropped from the pocket book in which it was placed, when the book was opened. A reasonable compensation will be made to any one who may have found or shall find it, and will return it to the subscriber; or to any one who will give him such information as will enable him to get it again.

JOHN WALKER, Cap't.

December 8, 1824.—2t12r

Stray Horse.

STRAYED from the subscriber, a small, dark chestnut sorrel horse, his hind feet white, half way to the hock, long, slim tail, 13 or 13½ hands high, and about 6 or 7 years old. The horse was seen, shortly after, following a wagoner from some one of the western counties, and has probably gone home with him, if not previously taken up by some one. The horse was raised 6 or 7 miles above Charlotte, and was purchased at Mr. McIntyre's sale, about 8 months since, by Mr. Demus Canon. Any one giving me information of the above horse, so that I can get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JESSE BENTON.

Mecklenburg County, N. C. & Dec. 6, 1824.—3t13r

Music of the Woods.

THE sportsmen of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Rowan, Iredell, Lincoln, and the neighboring districts of S. C. are invited to a FOX CHASE on Friday, the 24th inst. Meet at the house of Mr. John Little, on the road from Charlotte to Beattie's Ford. Any man admitted, on paying one dollar. No dog to be run, but of irreproachable moral character. Two-thirds of the sum subscribed shall be given to him that gets the tail, the other third to the fastest dog, the owner of which, and the tailer, shall have the honor of paying for the entertainment after the chase. To start at 4 o'clock, A. M. GENTLEMEN SPORTSMEN.

Mecklenburg, Dec. 10, 1824.—1w

Lincolnton Bible Society.

IT will be recollected, by the Officers and Managers of the Lincolnton Bible Society, that the third annual meeting of this Institution will be held, at the Academy in Lincolnton, on the 25th inst. Members and friends of the Society are invited to attend.

As the pecuniary concerns of the Society cannot be well conducted, without proper attention to payments, those who are in arrears, by annual subscription, or otherwise, are requested to make payment.

The Society has on hand a supply of Bibles and Testaments, suitable for the use of families and schools, which can be had on reasonable terms, by making application to Jacob Reinhardt, Treasurer, or to any of the Managers.

N. N. SMITH, Cap't. Sec'y.

Lincolnton, Dec. 5, 1824.—1w

LA FAYETTE.

Mecklenburg and Cabarrus VOLUNTEERS.

A GREEABLY to a despatch received from Col. THOS. G. POLK, the members of the regiment under the command of Col. Robison, who volunteered as an escort to Gen. LA FAYETTE, are requested to meet in Charlotte, on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of drill, and to make the necessary arrangements for starting, as is required in the orders, with 48 hours notice.

Five different troops have offered their services to escort La Fayette; but on a vote taken in the committee of the Legislature appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the General, the Mecklenburg troop was *unanimously selected* to compose the escort; it is hoped, therefore, that they will not disappoint the public expectation. All the necessary provisions, baggage, wagon, &c. will be furnished; and a commissary will be appointed to procure every thing

POETRY.

THE FAMILY PICTURE.

With work in hand, perhaps some fairy cap,
To deck the little stranger yet to come;
One rosy boy struggling to mount her lap—
The eldest studious with a book or map—
Her timid girl beside with a faint bloom,
Conning some tale—while, with no gentle tap,
Yon chubby urchin beats his mimic drum,
Nor heeds the doubtful frown her eyes assume.
So sits the mother! with her fondest smile,
Regarding her sweet little ones the while;
And he, the happy man! to whom belong
These treasures, feels their living charms be-
guile
All mortal cares, and eyes the Prattling throng,
With rapture-rising heart, and a thanksgiving tongue.

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in *Variety*.

From the last number of the Edinburgh Review.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

What are truly the views of the Holy Alliance, and what the means, by which they expect to obtain them? The answer, if given in detail, might assume something of a complicated appearance, because each government has interests and means, in some measure peculiar to itself; but it may safely be stated in general, that each member of the Holy Alliance wishes to establish and preserve within its own territory, Absolute Power by means of Military Force; though each state may not act on its neighbors, under the influence of the same immediate interests.

Nations, it should always be remembered, exercise on each other a very important influence, without intending, and almost without knowing that they do so. It is impossible that one nation should see another happier, freer and better governed than itself, without envying its condition, and aspiring after the same advantages. The mere existence therefore of a state enjoying prosperity and good government in the neighborhood of others, who do not enjoy them, must operate as a perpetual incentive to reform, and, if necessary, to revolution. Either the happiness of the former must be destroyed therefore, or the latter must in some way or other, rise to its level: And this, in one word, is the reason that liberty finds it so difficult to gain a footing on the European Continent, and despotism in America.

This tendency, however, which every government more or less despotic has, to surround itself with others more degraded than itself, and thus to secure itself from the influence of what is termed *bad example*, must at last meet with obstacles which are insurmountable. It is very true, that since the suppression of the Constitutional Government of Naples, the Austrian States of Italy have little reason to envy the Neapolitans; and the French have still less to envy the fortune of Spain since France has undertaken the task of introducing *good order* into that happy country. But if the members of the Holy Alliance wish really to destroy the influence of bad example, they must go a little farther. The same principle which led France to carry its arms into Spain, should lead Russia and Austria to adopt the same system with Germany and France. For there is still enough of liberty, even in these countries, to set a bad example to Austria and Russia—and it is still worse with England. The influence of the press is also a strong bond of union among nations, and until the despotic Sovereigns of the Continent succeed in unteaching their subjects to read, they never can believe themselves secure from its operation, while England and America preserve their liberty.

The ultimate consequences of the Holy Alliance are likely, we think, to be very different from those which are contemplated either by its enemies or by its members; although at first sight, we admit, that they were big with alarm and danger. In despotic states the fear of insurrection is, in truth, the only check upon the monarch and his deputies; and were this check once withdrawn, there is no excess to which they might not abandon themselves with impunity. Now, the Holy Alliance does seem, for the time, to secure its members from any apprehension of popular commotions. Each state requires only to have at hand a force sufficient to prevent surprise, and she may then bid defiance to insurrection; for she knows she is surrounded by an immense foreign army, ready to pour in upon her on the first signal. It is thus that Spain is kept in check by the armies of France; Italy by those of the House of Austria; Germany by the troops of Russia and Austria; while France herself is surrounded by all the armies of Europe; and the experience she has acquired must have taught her not rashly to pro-

voke their hostility. Thus, each government, conscious of its security against the consequences of public discontent, —subject to no law,—consulting no opinion, and checked by no vain scruples of morality, may indulge its wishes without restraint. The king of Spain, restored to his power, may execute those whom he caressed the evening before; —the king of Portugal may banish his friends, and load with favors the men whom he denounced as public enemies; the King of France may proscribe those whom he has pardoned, and swear eternal fidelity to the Charter, and trample it under foot—once at least in every year; the King of Prussia, after exciting his subjects to resist a foreign yoke by the promise of a constitution, may shut up in his state-prisons any one who happens to have a more retentive memory than himself; and the Emperor of Austria may imprison, or put to death at his pleasure, those who have been convicted of an attachment to their country. All of them, in short, may, with apparent impunity, violate their engagements, and, at the same time, accuse their subjects of treachery!

The new relations which the Holy Alliance has established among the Continental governments, have not only changed the ancient order of things, but altered the old meaning of words. A king who obeys the general laws of society, and respects, either through choice or necessity, the rules of justice, is *un roi esclave*; but a king, who comes in the train of a foreign army, or mingles with faction, which owes its triumph to military force, is *un roi libre*;—as if the liberty of the king consisted only in the power of doing wrong! To break an oath, which has been extorted by despotism, is *treason*—but to violate the oath which binds the monarch to govern according to the laws, is a noble assertion of *liberty*—even though the violator should be also the author of the laws!

The operations of the Holy Alliance are not confined to the suppression of popular movements. It is its object also to counteract every attempt on the part of any of its members to meliorate the national institutions. The King of Naples when surrounded by his brethren at the Congress, declares that the promises he had made to his subjects were intentionally false; that he had sworn fidelity to the constitution, only to secure to himself the means of subverting it—that he had promised to the Neapolitans to attend the Congress, to avert the storm with which their liberties were threatened, but that, in fact, he came there only to invoke the assistance of an Austrian army to stifle them in blood. The King of Spain, who styled himself free in the midst of the Cortes, called himself equally free when placed by the French in the hands of his confessor and the army of the Faith—And retracted at once every thing he had asserted before. We do not pretend to determine which of these declarations—or whether any of them—was true: But we must be allowed to say, that had the constitution of Spain, of Portugal, and of Naples been framed spontaneously by the sovereigns of these countries—and they had really emanated, in the language of the Holy Allies, from the free grace of their monarchs,—they would not, on that account, have been less certainly overthrown by that apostolical brotherhood. We are quite willing to believe that the Emperor of Austria has a great affection for the King of Naples; that he feels a personal gratification in seeing him exercising an unlimited power over his subjects, and disposing at his pleasure of their persons and property. But we must be permitted to doubt whether he is influenced merely by fraternal regard when he marches his armies into the Neapolitan territory. These royal *penchants* are unknown, even in romance. The case is the same with regard to the invasion of Spain by the French. We have no doubt there exists a strong personal sympathy between Louis and his cousin of Spain, and that the French ministry associates the pleasures of arbitrary power—to enable him, for example, to proselyte the Constitutionalists, and to hang Riego on a gallows sixty feet high?—No. The real object of Austria and the Holy Alliance in overturning the Constitutional government of Naples, and restoring arbitrary power, was to destroy what they term *moral contagion*—to withdraw from the other Italian States, the dangerous spectacle of a more just and protecting government. Had the constitution of Naples continued to exist, they felt that the rest of Italy must either have shaken off the yoke of

Austria, or obtained from it a similar constitution. In the same way, the object of the French ministry, and of the Holy Alliance, in making war on Spain, was to put a stop to another of these sources of *moral contagion*, and to save France from the *demoralizing* influence of a National Assembly, which ventured to think for itself, and to consult the interests of its country.

It was of no consequence, in this question, whether the Kings of Spain and of Naples had acted freely and voluntarily, or not. Had the constitutions of these countries emanated from their sovereigns and their ministers alone, would this have in any way affected the existence of the *moral contagion* which was dreaded by the Holy Alliance? Could it have prevented the unreformed governments from becoming unpopular by the contrast, or lessened the disposition of their subjects to amend them? On the contrary, its effects must have been to increase these tendencies, by increasing their confidence in the sincerity of the new governments. The wars against Spain and Naples then would have equally taken place, had the constitutions of these States been framed by their kings. The Holy Alliance would still have declared, without hesitation, that these monarchs had not been *free*; and, in order to restore them to liberty, would have placed them in the hands of military keepers of their own. The consequence to be drawn from this is indeed a fearful one,—that every member of the Holy Alliance is perfectly at liberty to destroy the laws of his country, if they are good; but that no one can venture to ameliorate them, however wretched they may be. The Prussian government, for instance, may destroy the few good laws that are still to be found in that kingdom; but the first attempt to grant to its subjects the long promised constitution, would be the signal for the immediate advance of the armies of the Holy Alliance, to break the fetters which government had voluntarily agreed to wear. And thus the progress of civilization on the Continent must ultimately be determined by the condition of the rudest and most barbarous of its communities, and every thing brought at last to the level of Russia, of Austria, of Hungary, and of conquered and corrupted Poland!

The Holy Alliance, while it thus links governments more closely together, does all it can to separate and keep asunder their subjects, and to keep every nation in the dark as to the true sentiments and condition of every other. By the help of alien bills and passports, no person can travel or remain in any state without the express permission of its rulers. The subjects of every monarch are marked, like cattle, with their master's mark; and these masters have agreed to stop and deliver up any runaways that may be found on their premises. More than one Englishman has already been prevented from visiting France, because his political opinions happened to differ from those of the Vicomte de Chateaubriand. We have lately seen an exquisite specimen of the style in which political excommunications are now issued by the head of the Holy brotherhood; and the truth is, that there are states in Europe where a traveller is even less secure than among savages; unless he be protected by that happy ignorance or apathy to which the pious confederates are laboring to reduce their subjects, and which the Emperor of Austria so warmly recommends to his academicians.

The most alarming consideration, however, of all, is, that the force which the Holy Alliance is enabled to wield, would seem to render its operation irresistible and eternal. According to the calculation of M. de Pradt, the governments of Austria, Prussia and Russia, have at least *fifteen hundred thousand* troops at their disposal; and if we add to this number about 300,000 which France can command, together with the supplies from the smaller States, which follow in the rear of the great—if we consider, that in none of the Continental States do there exist any institutions by which the action of this power can be controlled—that in all of them the government directs arbitrarily the course of general education—and that the clergy uniformly co-operate with the government, and give the sanctions of religion to the maxims of despotism—we shall indeed be struck with terror at the colossal power which is thus arrayed on the side of tyranny, and the absolute hopelessness of those who are its victims; and can hardly help fearing that Europe is destined to follow the example of Asia, and to become the prey of a few despots and their satellites.

We quote, and we state these things, however, rather to shew that we are aware of the dangers to which liberty is exposed, than to inspire any doubt of her ultimate triumph. The grounds

of our confidence in her cause we have recently explained at some length, in our observations on the present policy and future state of arbitrary governments; and we shall now resume them. The sum is, that knowledge is indestructible, and that liberty is inseparable from knowledge; and that all the interests which support the cause of tyranny must gradually wear away, while those which point to freedom must increase, in the progress of civilization. The Holy Allies themselves have an instinctive and painful sense of this great truth;—and have banded together accordingly, much more from a sense of their weakness than from the pride of their strength. What, indeed, is their alliance, but a *contract of mutual assurance* against great and imminent perils? what else the true meaning of their atrocious engagements, when reduced to plain language?

But is it possible that such a compact should be lasting? or that the result of a contest between NATIONS and rulers should long be doubtful? In their first exultation over the completed scheme, and, while still profiting by the reasonable union into which they were driven by their fears of Napoleon, their designs may appear practicable, and may even be attended with some success. But in the nature of things this combination cannot be permanent; and is even likely, we think, to precipitate those very changes which it was devised to prevent.

In addition to these discontents that spring naturally from oppression and misgovernment, it is plain that, by this system, there will be added, in every country, the still fiercer and more ungovernable discontent which arises from the impatience of foreign interference, and the intolerable indignity of being dragged into slavery on their own soil, by strangers whom they detest and despise. Even the sovereigns who retain, along with their love of power, the least spark of that pride and national partiality which often attends it, must share in this feeling, and come at last to disdain being indebted for their authority to the arms and insolence of strangers. It is obvious too, that there is a fine appearance of cordiality among those new allies, in their honey moon of endearment, causes of disunion and quarrel will inevitably arise in no long time, from those very principles of unjust aggression and uncontrolled self-will, in which they now abet each other. And what then will be the condition of those unhappy princes, who, from an undue love of power, have thrown away the only safe or natural means of maintaining it? How many base compliances and painful sacrifices must they submit to, at the hands of those who can plausibly reproach them with having saved them from the merited resentment of their subjects? or with what hopes can they at last appeal to that injured people, whom they had not only of themselves oppressed, but subjected to that last humiliation, of binding them in foreign shackles? Even while there is peace between the governments, there must be hostility between the nations—and even between the native and foreign troops, whose joint efforts are necessary to repress their discontent. This is already apparent in Spain, the first and the easiest experiment on which the allies have ventured. If these things are done in the green leaf, what shall it be in the dry? Or, is it not obvious that tyrannical thrones, instead of being made more secure by this contrivance, will ultimately be exposed to a double measure of insecurity? In their natural state, the threat of foreign aggression tends to unite the rulers and the subjects, by their common feelings of national pride and antipathy. But now, the ruler is himself identified with the foreigners, and hated as their unnatural instigator against the honor and the rights of the people. Whenever their extraneous support is withdrawn, therefore, the government must fall; and, while the provocation to revolt is thus immeasurably increased, the sovereign is made absolutely dependent on the caprice and folly of an unprincipled ally.

It should never be forgotten either, that those arms on which the whole system continually depends, are not—except perhaps in Russia—mere tools or machines, that must necessarily obey the hand that moves them. They too are men, and in some measure citizens; and must share in the lights that are growing all over the world. Their very interchange must hasten this illumination. The soldiers of Russia must become less apt instruments of pure despotism for their services in France and Germany; and the more enlightened troops of these nations can scarcely return from a mission into more degraded regions, without being deeply impressed with the miseries and dangers of tyranny.

Accordingly, the Holy Allies them- selves are plainly distrustful of the sufficiency of that force, by the magnitude of which the friends of liberty are much disconcerted. This proceeds to doubt from their consciousness, both of the terrible force their proceedings are necessarily raising up to oppose it, and of the unsoundness of a great part of that which looks so formidable at a distance. Nothing, indeed, is so fallacious as that appearance of stability by which those governments are now surrounded, which seems to hang over their subjects. They are all in truth rotten at the heart, and not to be relied on, even in their quarters in which their apparent strength is most imposing. They know this too well enough—and this is the key to their confederations and corruptions—their powerful severities and contemptible alarms.

From Mr. Everett's Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa at Cambridge—we make the following extract as illustrative of the origin of the city of Lexington, in Kentucky.

"Let me not be told that this is a chimerical imagination of the future indefinitely removed; let me not hear repeated the ribaldry of an anticipation of 'two thousand years,'—of a vision that requires to its fulfilment a length of ages beyond the grasp of any reasonable computation. In the last point of peculiarity in our condition, as affecting the progress of intellect in the country, that it is growing with a rapidity hitherto entirely without example in the world. For the two hundred years of our existence, the population has doubled itself, in periods of less than a quarter of a century. In the infancy of the country, and while our numbers remained within the limits of a youthful colony, a progress so rapid as this, however important in the principle of growth disclosed, was not yet a circumstance strongly to fix the attention. But arriving at a population of ten millions, it is of the most overpowering interest, that within the period of 20 years, ten million will have reached to 20; that the young members of this audience will be citizens of the largest civilized State on earth, in a few years more than one century, the American population will equal the populous numbers of the Chinese empire. This rate of increase has already produced the most striking phenomena. A few weeks after the opening of the Revolutionary drama at Lexington, the momentous intelligence that the first blood was spilt reached a party of hunters beyond the Alleghenies, who had wandered far in the western wilderness. In prophetic commemoration of the glorious event, they gave the name of Lexington to the spot of their encampment in the woods. That spot is now the capital of a State, larger than Massachusetts; it is the seat of an University as fully attended as the venerable Alma Mater; nay, more, the capital of a State from which, in the language of one of her own citizens, whose eloquence is the ornament of his country, the tide of emigration still farther westward is more fully pouring than from other in the Union."

Mr. J. Burton, who is employed by Pacha of Egypt in making geological researches, has discovered, in the desert east of the Nile, on the coast of the Red Sea, and in the parallel of Syout, a beautiful little temple, of the Ionic order, with an inscription, "For the safety of our ever victorious, absolute, and august lord, Caesar, and for the whole of the house, this temple and all its dependencies have been dedicated to the sun." In the same track he came to a mountain called the Mountain of Smoke, the summit of which is covered with roads and paths leading to large quarries of reddish porphyry. He found immense blocks rudely chiseled, lying in every direction, others, ready squared, lay fixed on platforms that were marked and numbered. He found also an endless number of sarcophagi, vases, and columns of large dimensions. Hard by were huts, or houses in ruins, and the remains of forges.

A Journal of a residence in Ashantee (Africa,) by a Mr. Dupuis, has been recently published in London. The author speaks highly of the moral virtues of Ashantees, and represents the king as a person of great meekness and amiable. He has but two faults. He is ambitious and possesses rather too much of what they call religious zeal, which induces him annually to sacrifice a large number of his subjects to his favorite idols. This reminds us of the quarrel between two Dublin fishwives:—One of them no doubt by way of proving the "meekness and amiableness" of her character, and at the same time to strike her antagonist dumb with a consciousness of own inferiority, exclaimed—"I know a *tief* and a *drunkard*; but *barrin' the dyke* you to say *the white o' me*!"

The finances of Kentucky are in an erable state. The deficiency of the revenue to meet the State expenses for last year was 35,467 dollars. In Jersey the excess of receipts over expenditures for the same period was 100 dollars.